SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852. NO. 51.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum *in advance*, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have, in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition o this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers*.

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—et us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIPS

Between Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, and New York.

A LINE of splendid new Steam Ship is now running regularly on the above route, composed at present of the

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND R. W. Foster, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

Each vessel making three trips per month—leaving New York on alternate Wednesday's and Saturday's—Richmond and City Point on Monday and Thursday—and Norfolk on Tuesday and Friday.

Passage in Cabin State room, and found, between Norfolk and New York, $7; do do Richmond or City Point and New York $8. Steerage passage and found Norfolk $5—City Point and Richmond $6. Freight from New York to Norfolk or Richmond, 6 cents per cubic foot—and to Petesburg, 7 cents per foot. Time from Norfolk to New York, about 27 hours.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, and have elegant accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38- 1m.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do do Alexander's Silk Gloves.
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD!

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and underSleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842 4 3- 1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assorment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Gored Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, wind pipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetitte and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous deleine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. PINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—*y.*

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay, Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes, 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

New Music.

JUST receeived at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding Country that we are now receiving our Spring stock, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store, and we venture to assert that a cheaper or better assortment has never been offered in this market. Call and test the assertion.

PARTIN & GILL.

Raleigh, April 8, 1852. 44—

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies---Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 214, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.

PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt." "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March30, 1852, 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852 (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way o Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—ilm.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001

WEDDING Cake boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852, 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
As Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Gormania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

HATS of all sorts, styles and qualities, from 5 cts to 5 dollars, for sale at TUCKER'S.

AN ADDRESS,

To my Fellow-Citizens, the Democrats, of Johnston County.

WHITE OAK, April 20th, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: You will soon hold a meeting as well for the selection of your County Candidates, as for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Raleigh and Nashville Conventions; the former to nominate your Candidate for Governor, the latter to elect your representative to the Baltimore Convention, whose important duty it will be, to aid in choosing from the list of distinguished democratic competitors, the most suitable Candidates, for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States. I should be glad to be present, and to speak to you, in person, about the great questions upon which you are soon to act—to congratulate you upon the triumphs of the invincible democracy, and to urge upon each of you, the exercise of every honorable and legitimate means to foster, forward and perpetuate those cherished principles for which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Polk and a host of our cotemporaries of world-wide fame, have so honestly and so bravely contended. But a providential dispensation, as unexpected as it is afflictive, makes it necessary for me to be absent from the State for a few weeks; and feeling under obligations to you for that confidence and partiality which has placed me in the position of one of your representatives for several years, besides my identity as a citizen, I am not willing to set off on my journey, without addressing to you a word of "aid and comfort" and of warning, how feeble soever it may be.

If experience has taught us, that the present Tariff, based upon the ad valorem principle, the object of which being revenue alone, has brought more money into the Treasury, with less inequality and oppression in its operation, than the protective policy, setting aside the constitutional question, it is both our duty and interest to oppose its repeal.

If experience has taught us that the country has prospered to an unparalleled degree without the agency of a United States' bank, in spite of the efforts and predictions of its advocates to the contrary, and that the sub-Treasury has answered the ends for which it was established, being a safe and sure mode of receiving and disbursing the public money, we ought to continue our opposition to the former, and our advocacy of the latter.

If we find in the Constitution, no power by which Congress can carry on works of Internal Improvement, by appropriations from the public Treasury, or pass any law, the right to do which is not clearly expressed, or so legitimately inferred as to leave no doubt as to the intention of its framers, it is too late now to abandon the doctrine. Our democratic predecessors have fought too many battles upon these questions. We, ourselves, have shaped our political conduct by them too long. Under their auspices, from an infant, our country has grown to be the great giant of nations. They have become "fixed facts" in our history. Even with a whig administration, these fundamental principles in the democratic creed are left in quiet repose. But why? The answer is obvious. A head without a body! If it were possible for it to plan, it could not execute. The President has no power in Congress. The majority is against him. The people have again decided in favor of democratic measures. They have uniformly done so, unless dazzled, for the time, by the glory of military achievements, or deceived by the presentation of false issues or no issues at all. But the day a whig President is installed in office, with a majority in the National Legislature, will be the resurrection morn for the Tariff, Bank, Internal Improvements, with all the other ingredients of the great American System. You will find that "Ephraim is joined to his idols." You will then be exultingly asked, "are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" The answer which has been made under like circumstances will again be given. In Jordan alone can the disease of the body politic be healed. But if they have given up their old issues, they thereby acknowledge that they have been wrong, and being wrong in so many important particulars it would be prudent for them to make new ones with great caution and a reasonable distrust of their political effect. But they have made what they regard as two new issues, on which they hope to carry both the federal and State elections. The first is: They claim to be the great Union party, who stepped forward in the midst of the storm and lashed the ship of State to the Constitution, and that the democratic party, having thrown the flag of secession to the breeze, were for dashing it into fragments. The second is: They advocate amendments to the State Constitution by open Convention, and oppose them by legislative enactment. Let me, gentlemen, examine for a moment this narrow platform. Upon what ground do they claim to be the Union party? The vote in both houses of Congress upon the fugitive slave bill—the passage of which all agree saved the Union—will place this pretension in its true light. "Facts are stubborn things." Let them speak. How stands the vote? One hundred Democrats voted for the bill to eighteen against it. Thirty six Whigs voted for the bill to sixty-five against it. This statement shows you, that in the Whig ranks, not counting the free soil vote, a majority of twenty-nine voted against the Union, whilst a majority of eighty-two Democrats voted for it. After this showing, it is folly to combat this issue by further argument. Fifty-seven northern Whigs voted against the bill to three for it. It is pretty certain that General Scott will be their candidate. Southern whigs say that in voting for President, pledges to execute the fugitive slave law will be a "*sina qua non*." Gen. Scott has not given them. He will not give them, even if his opinions would allow him to do so, and why? He wants the vote of these fifty-seven whig representatives, and that of their abolition constituents. Under such circumstances, with their interests at stake, and their conditions not complied with, will the Whig party South support him? Will Mr. Stanly's assurance, that before the passage of the compromise measures and afterwards, Gen. Scott was in favor of them, satisfy their demands and ease their apprehensions of the danger of placing a man at the head of the Government unpledged to support the only law, which secures their property and persons, and dependent mainly upon abolition votes for his election? If he was for the measures as a whole, he may have been opposed to the fugitive slave provision and only desired that they might pass to avert, at the time, the impending danger to the Union. If he is for the execution of the law, why will he not say so now, when he knows full well how much the South have to risk? But it is thought Mr. Stanly's explanation will be satisfactory to his Southern friends. "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

The salvation of our institutions perhaps—certainly the preservation of our principles—depends upon the elections which are to take place in November, and let me urge you, in advance, as you love your country, liberty, and Union, vote for no man whose position is at all doubtful upon any of the questions to which I have briefly alluded, or who refuses to make known his opinions upon any of the measures which may be involved in the approaching contest.

In regard to the second issue, by which our opponents hope to carry the State elections in August next, to wit: a Convention to amend the Constitution—I need say but little, as it has been so often discussed before you by myself and other more able speakers. It is enough to mention that in the late gubernatorial election the Whig party took ground against any change in the constitution, that upon this issue Gov. Manly was defeated, and that their present advocacy of a Convention is not only a cunningly devised plan to regain the State, but to defeat also the measure which the people so loudly demanded by the election of Gov. Reid, to wit: Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, without the dangers to the East which would result from a Convention. Let us then, Gentlemen, meet these federal issues, and in the exercise of our rights as freemen give a cordial and active support to the nominees of the Raleigh and Baltimore Conventions, and thus vindicate in the State our doctrine of equality at the ballot-box, and in the Confederacy our claim to be of the true Union party.

In conclusion, accept my thanks for the honors you have heretofore conferred, and allow me to decline a re-nomination as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LINN B. SANDERS.

EXPERIENCE OF ANIMALS. The expectation of the recurrence of an event is the impression of a former circumstance, which, from certain causes and a resemblence of certain points, we are again led to entertain and to see fulfilled; the former is caused by the memory and the latter by understanding; for the imagination, by a comparison of the past with the present, prepares the mind to receive a certain conclusive result. This application of experience is traceable in the lowest orders of life. The razor shell-fish buries itself deep in the sand, when left by the ebbing tide, and is attracted to the surface by a little salt being dropped into its hole. A movement in the sand immediately follows, and presently half the fish becoming visible, the fisherman draws it out with an iron prong, but should he fail in seizing it, or relax his hold, the fish rapidly disappears and will not rise again, although more salt be thrown to it. It seems thus to be aware of its danger, for it will come forth on the fresh application of salt, should it not have been touched in the first instance. Borlase says that he saw the attack of a lobster on an oyster.

Lobsters, like most other crustaces, feed principally on shell fish, which they extract with their claws, and in the instance in question the oyster closed its shell as often as the lobster attempted to insert itself; after many failures the lobster took a small stone, which it placed between the shells as soon as they were separated, and then devoured the fish. Monkeys in the West Indies have been seen to resort to the same device. Crickets, if disturbed, withdraw quickly into their holes, and reappear again soon; but if the disturbance be repeated, they remain altogether within them. A fox escaped from a trap in which it may have been caught, remembers the danger, and is not again to be deceived. Birds are equally suspicious.

The quail which has once been enticed into the net by the call pipe, will not allow itself to be caught again; but some like the redbreast and titmice, are not so readily alarmed. A wasp encumbered by the struggles of a large fly, which it had caught, bit its wings off, and then bore it away with ease; the same with a sand wasp, which attempted to draw a small moth into his hole, but being prevented by its wings, it separated them and the legs from the body, and thus secured it. Duges saw a spider which had seized a bee by the back, and effectually prevented it from taking flight; but the legs being at liberty, it dragged the spider along, which presently suspended it by a thread from its web, leaving it to dangle in the air till it was dead, when it was drawn up and devoured.

The use of experience becomes more marked and extensive with age, the higher we ascend in the scale of life. Thus old birds are not so easily approached within gunshot as young ones; old foxes are less easily caught in traps, and old stags show more cunning. On newly discovered islands, the birds and animals have no fear of man, and the seals and other amphibiæ do not move at his approach; but a very short experience teaches them in what their safety consists. In tracts where the art of trapping has never been practiced, the animals are at first caught in numbers, but by degrees they become more wary, and the hunter is compelled to use greater stratagems. In woods which are much hunted the game is more shy and vigilant, while it seems fully to comprehend the sanctity of a preserve.—*The Passions of Animals, by E. P. Thompson.*

TEMPERANCE JOKE—A GOOD ONE. Joe Harris was a whole-souled, merry fellow, and very fond of a glass. After living in New Orleans for many years, he came to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle, away up in Massachusetts, whom he had not seen for years. Now, there is a difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts, in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived there and found all the people run mad about temperance, he felt bad, thinking with the old song, that "keeping the spirits up by pouring the spirits down" was one of the best ways to make time pass, and began to fear, indeed, that he was in a pickle. But on the morning after his arrival, the old man and his sons being out at work, his aunt came to him and said—

"Joe, you have been living in the South, and, no doubt, are in the habit of taking a little something to drink about eleven o'clock. Now *I keep* some here for *medicinal purposes*, but let no one know it, as my husband wants to set the boys a good example."

Joe promised, and thinking he would get no more that day, took, as he expressed it, "a buster." After that he walked out to the stable, and who should he met but his uncle.

"Well, Joe," says he, "I expect you are accustomed to drink something in New Orleans, but you find us all temperance here, and for the sake of my sons, I don't let them know that I have any brandy about; but I just keep a little here for my rheumatism. Will you accept a little?"

Joe signified his readiness, and took another big horn. Then continuing his work, he came to where the boys were mauling rails. After conversing awhile, one of his cousins said—

"Joe, I expect you would like to have a drink, and as the old folks are down on liquor, we keep some out here to help us on with our work."

Out came the bottle, and down they sat, and he says that by the time he went home to dinner, he was as tight as he could well be, and all from visiting a *temperance family.*

HUMAN NATURE. We all "look down" on somebody. The man of bullion looks down on the shopkeeper, the shop-keeper on his clerks; clerks turn up their nose at mechanics, while mechanics are above associating with hod-carriers; seamstresses won't associate with servant girls; servant girls won't speak to radish pedlars, while the radish girls think it "low, and vulgar" to speak to the little huzzies who keep the crossings clean. Who the latter "look down" on we have not learned, though there is no doubt that they consider themselves "far above" somebody. Queer, isn't it?

Exchange Paper.

QUEER READING. D–say! Do you believe in the Knotchester Rookers? Do you love figs' peat? Do you love tams' lungs? Do you live near the shottecary's pop? Did you ever ride n ia waggage baggon?

Ye-e-s! Was you ever shocked by a balvanic gattery; did you hear Waniel Debster's late speech in your city; did you ever see a steampoat bile her buster; did you ever drink a scotte of boch ale—and—oh speak! do you always vote the tig whicket?

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The following remarks of Dr. Cooper on Chronic Bronchitis we find published in the Savannah News, and were handed to that paper for publication by a gentleman of Savannah, who speaks confidently of the merits of the prescription, having seen its beneficial effects in many cases in which it has been tested by actual experiment. He desires that the remedy should be made known for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with bronchitis. The article is taken from the New York Advertiser:

"The late lamented death of Dr. Rush, from that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary professions. This treatment is nearly of equal efficacy in catarrahal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms when in its chronic stages, and free from inflamatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as the generic name for disease.

Under the name of consumption, are included that variety of diseases of the lungs attended with expectoration as purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emaciation, hectic fever, and as concomitants, night sweats, colliquative diarrhœa, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause, the presence of matter acting on absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as hectic fever. It is the presence and violence of this sympton of consumption that prostrates the patient, until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate disease of the lungs causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

The treatment I now with reluctant diffidence submit, I have successfully used for more than twelve years, and during that period of medical practice, I am not aware of having lost more than four or five patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it; even when the purulent expectoration amounted to pints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhœa, and entire physical prostration.

The treatment is the administration of sulphate of copper, nauseating doses, combined with gum ammoniac, given so as to nauseate, but not ordinarily to produce full vomiting; the usual dose for this purpose is about half a grain of sulphate of copper, and five grains of gum ammoniac, in a teaspoonful of water to be taken at first twice, and in the convalescent stages once a day.

In cases of chronic bronchitis, a gargle of the sulphate of conper alone is superadded. In this latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption, the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest or other symptoms of inflammatory action exist, the treatment should be suspended, as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful; that state in which the general system, as sympathetically involved, becomes the more prominent system, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up the sympathetic action of the diseased lung on the more healthy tone of the stomach, and increasing its digestive power. and likewise causing, during nauseate action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But theory apart, the treatment is based on more than ten years experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of mucopurulent and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable, I have little motive in exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the annunciation that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of practical experince, and the desire of making public a means of saving life in one of its most frequent and unwelcome exits.

ED. C. COOPER, M. D."

ESTIMATES OF FASHIONABLE HAPPINESS. The Duchess of St. Albans was a fascinating actress, of good common sense, who married first a banker and then a Duke. She had seen poverty in the most trying as well as the more tolerable of its shapes, and was well prepared to judge of high life by comparison. She thus speaks of it in her memoirs:

"Few persons have seen so much of the various aspects—I may say extremes—of life as myself; the difference between great poverty and great wealth; but, after all, this does not by any means constitute the chief and most important distinction between the high and low states. No; the signal, the striking contrast, is not in the external circumstances, but in the totally opposite minds of the two classes as to their respective enjoyment of existence. The society in which I formerly moved was all cheerfulness, all high spirits, all fun, frolic, and vivacity. They cared for nothing, thought of nothing, beyond the pleasures of the present hour; and to these they gave themselves up with the keenest relish. Look at the circles in which I now move. Can anything be more "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable" than this whole course of life? Why, one might as well be on the treadmill as toiling in the stupid, monotonous round of what they call pleasure, but which is, in fact, very cheerless and heavy work. Pleasure indeed! when all merriment, all hilarity, all indulgence of our natural emotions, if they be of a joyous nature, are declared to be vulgar. There can be no cordiality where there is so much exclusiveness and primness. No; all is coldness, reserve, and universal ennui, even where this starchness of manner is unaccompanied by any very strict rigors in matters of conduct. Look, now, at those quadrille-dancers in the other room; they have been supping; they have been drinking as much champagne as they liked; the band is capital; the men are young and the girls are pretty; and, yet did you ever see such crawling movements, such solemn looks, as if they were all dragging themselves through the most irksome task in the world? Oh! what a different thing was a country dance in my younger days?

GOOD PAY. The pay of Louis Napoleon as President of France, is twelve millions of franes a year, ($2,130,000) which is about $192,500 per month, equal to $6,330 per day. So Louis Napoleon gets in four days more pay than our President gets in a whole year; his pay for one day is more than the annual salary of any of the members of our Cabinet! There is something, after all, in being President of France. It is a strange characteristic of Frenchmen that they let one man—and that man Louis Napoleon too—hold such an office with such pay, at his pleasure. If it were here, there would soon be a party organized, who would go in for dividing the spoils by limiting the term of the office for a week.

The prettiest design we ever saw on the tombstone of a child, was a lark soaring upward with a rose bud in its mouth. What could be more sweetly emblematic of infant innocence winging its way to heaven under the care of its guardain angel?

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852.

CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vic President, will meet in Baltimore on Tuesday the 1st day of June.

The Democratic Convention for North Carolina will meet in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 13th day of May.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

We present below the Resolutions adopted by the late Whig State Convention, as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That Millard Fillmore, for the able, firm and patriotic manner, in which he has administered the Government, deserves the confidence of the whole country; and we do not hesitate to declare that he is the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina, for the office of President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That William A. Graham, by his ability, integrity, and patriotic devotion to the country, has endeared himself to the people of this State; and believing him faithful and capable, we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the Union for the office of Vice President.

3. *Resolved*, That whilst thus declaring our choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we will nevertheless cordially support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures, which we insist should be adhered to, and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace. And we declare it, as the opinion of this Convention, that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presdency can obtain the vote of the Whig party of North-Carolina, unless he is, beyond doubt, in favor of maintaining the entire series of Compromise measures.

4. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Intervention; and we declare that it is the duty of the General Government to adhere strictly to the foreign policy of Washington.

5. *Resolved*, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands—the common property of all the States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States; and we insist, and shall continue to insist, that in the disposition of said Lands for the purpose of Education and Internal Improvement, the State of North-Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same.

6. *Resolved*, That we cherish a cordial and immoveable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

7. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons; and we are in favor of submitting it to the people, to say, whether such a Convention shall be called or not, for the purpose making amendments to our Constitution.

8. *Resolved*, That four Delegates be appointed by this Convention to the Whig National Convention, to represent the State at large; and we recommend to the Districts respectively, that they appoint three Delegates each to said Convention.

9. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Whigs of each county of the State, to hold meetings, and appoint Delegates to the Electoral Districts at an early day, so that they may act promptly, as soon as said Districts are laid off by the Legislature; and we further recommend that the Whigs in each county appoint committees of vigilance and a temporary elector to canvass his county.

10. *Resolved*, That the President of this Convention appoint an Executive committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to act for the Whig party in the approaching campaign."

The third Resolution, it will be observed, though it declares that the Whigs of this State will support no man for the Presidency who is not "unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures," is nevertheless silent as to the action on this subject of the Whig National Convention. The Resolution was ingeniously drawn, and with reference to expected events. The Freesoil Whigs, including Greely and others, have declared all along that it makes no difference with them what the particular opinions of the Whig nominee may be on the Slavery question—they say they will support him, *as a true Whig*, without reference to his opinions; but they demand that the National Convention shall introduce no new test, but leave the Whigs of the United States, as heretofore, to agree to disagree on the subject. Indeed, Greely has already declared that he will support Mr. Fillmore, if nominated; and it is well known that Seward, the champion of Scott, cordially sustained Gen. Taylor in the last canvass. They did so upon the ground above referred to; and now, suppose Gen. Scott should write a letter before the meeting of the National Convention, approving the "compromise" measures for the present, and suppose the National Convention should be silent on the subject, and nominate Scott, *would not these North Carolina Whig leaders support him?*

The seventh Resolution is a little this way and a little that—not for a change of the basis, *in so many words*, but for a Convention to change the basis, provided the people shall say so, by a majority at the polls. "Whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution." There is an amendment now pending; and we suppose, of course, that these Whig leaders are in favor of arresting the question of Equal Suffrage in its regular Constitutional course, until a Convention can be called. Are they, or are they not? Are they *for* or *against* Equal Suffrage? They have treated it, it is true, with *silent contempt*; but it may be that Mr. Kerr is expected to come out *for* it in certain localities, though according to his platform he is required to act just as if the subject had never been mentioned. We shall see. Again: The Constitution provides that no Convention shall be called but by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the General Assembly. Let us suppose that it is submitted to the people to say whether or not they will have a Convention, and a majority should declare in favor of it; what then? How is a two-thirds vote to be obtained? Is the theory to be established, and that too by the "conservative" Whig party, *that a majority of the people, at the ballot-box, can call a Convention to alter their fundamental law?* Is that *Whig* doctrine? What Counties are expected to give way? Must Wake, Granville, New Hanover, Edgecombe, and others that might be named, surrender their vested rights, and consent to overthrow the compromise which was effected in 1835, and do this too, in obedience to a mere popular majority?

The fourth and sixth Resolutions are sound in themselves, and will meet with general approval; but we cannot help adding that the country would have been in a much better condition than it is, if these Whig leaders had proved true in times past to the sentiments contained in the latter. Instead of "resisting" the attempts of bad men of their own party in the free States to "alienate one portion of our country from the rest," their habit has been to underate these attempts, and to encourage these men in their unholy work by yielding, time and again, to their aggressions. They have invited, by party alliances, the very attacks upon the Constitution and the Union which they now profess to deprecate; and even now they propose to send Delegates to a National Convention of their party, which, to use the language of Mr. Outlaw and other Southern Whigs, was called "by the Congressional Representatives of the free States," assembled in a Caucus which expressly refused to sanction the "compromise" measures; and yet these North Carolina Whig leaders are prepared to take part in this Convention, declaring at the same time they will support no man who is not unequivocally committed to those measures.

The fifth Resolution in the series we shall notice hereafter, and we shall also, during the campaign, pay our respects particularly and generally to the seventh Resolution. We shall also take occasion to contrast the present platform with that put forth by the same party in former Conventions in this State, with the view of showing our readers how *consistent* these Whig leaders have been during the last eight or ten years.

ADDRESS OF THE SECEDING WHIGS.

We alluded, in our last, to the address put forth to the Whigs of the United States by those Whig members of Congress, who, in the late caucus in Washington were overpowered by the Sewardites, and consequently seceded from the caucus. We shall give our readers the substance of this address, not being able to make room for the whole of it.

The signers declare, in the outset, that the events at the Federal City, within the last twenty days, "are likely to affect the future union of the Whig party, as they have already disturbed the harmony of its members." In the first caucus, Mr. Marshall of Kentucky said that, inasmuch as many of the anti-compromise Whigs had publicly assailed the resolution adopted by the caucus of the Whigs of the House, at the commencement of the session, endorsing the position of the administration upon the compromise measures, as an untrue expression of Whig sentiment in regard to those measures, it was thought proper to re-state, in the meeting of the Whig members of the two Houses, the position which the Whigs in Congress hold on the compromise measures, *before proceeding to the steps preparatory for a Convention of the Whig party.* He indicated his purpose to offer a resolution to that effect. This view was opposed by some, on the ground that any political test was beyond the province of the caucus, and by others that the proper course for the Whigs was to "agree to disagree" upon questions connected with the subject of slavery—leaving every section to think and act at will, as a common platform was inaccessible—Mr. Mangum, the chairman, also announced in advance, that he should decide any such resolution *as out of order.* "This announciation of a foregone determination," and this "assumption" by the chair, "was met by instant remonstrance"—the right to present the resolution was pressed as a point of principle, and notice was given that at the next meeting it would be insisted upon.

At the next meeting, accordingly, (on the 20th April,) Mr. Marshall of Kentucky offered a resolution embracing a recognition of the finalty of the Compromise and at the same time recommending the holding of a Whig National Convention. Mr. Stanly objected that it was out of order, and the Chair sustained the objection. Mr. Marshall appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Stanly moved that the appeal do lie on the table. The appeal was ordered to lie on the table by a vote of 46 to 21. Of those voting in the affirmative 38 are from the free States and only 8 from the slave States. Of the 21 noes, 14 are from slaves States and 7 from the free States.

Upon the announcement of this vote some of the Southern members withdrew from the meeting—and the rest left, so soon as a similar resolution, moved by Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, was also *ruled out of order.* The signers of the address say:

"By a reference to the list of persons who participated in these proceedings, it will be perceived there was a great disparity in the representation from the free States and the slaveholding States. We are authorized to state that several gentlemen from the slaveholding States, belonging to the Whig party, declined to participate at all in a meeting of which the result was palpable, under the intimations of purpose advanced by the Chairman at the first meeting.

The meeting was composed of forty-six gentlemen from the free States, and twenty-one from the slaveholding States. The vote is divided, forty-six to twenty-one—seven from each class of States voting with the opposition section.

The entire meeting was a meagre majority of the representation classed as Whig in the Congress of the United States. The quota from the slaveholding States remaining in the meeting after our withdrawal was just one-fourth of the Whig representation from the slaveholding States. The determination of the time and place for the Whig National Convention *may therefore justly be considered as made by the Congressional Representatives from the free States.*

Of the members of Congress from the free States present and acting in this meeting, a large majority were committed, by legislative action, against the Compromise measures at their passage, or have refused to express an intention to maintain and execute them since their passage. Among those who took these proceedings were some of the most conspicuous opponents of the Adjustment and most active agitators of the North. Of the thirty-one Representatives from the free States, who voted affirmatively on the proposition that the appeal do lie on the table, only three had recorded their votes in favor of the passage of Hillyer's resolution at this session, expressing as the sense of the country that the Compromise measures should be maintained as a final settlement of the questions they embraced, and should be fairly and honestly executed. Nineteen had voted against that resolution. Nine were absent. These, united to the vote of the Senators, would have been sufficient to overpower the whole representation present from the slaveholding States, had that representation been united. We will not dwell upon the considerations these facts suggest, or express the reflections which they naturally awaken. It is apparent, however, that the time and place have been determined, not only by a minority of the Whig representation, but by a preponderance of that element of the representation, who either opposed the Adjustment or disavows the "finality" of the settlement."

The signers then proceed to show the absurdity of the decision of the Chairman, Mr. Mangum, ruling the "Compromise" Resolution out of order:

"What reason can be rendered for the decision that the resolution *was out of order?* It differed from Mr. Stanly's in one particular only. In addition to the determination of the time and place for holding the national convention, Marshall's resolution suggested the congressional caucus resolution of December, 1851, as a condition precedent to the union of the whig members of Congress in the approaching canvass. It did not attempt to describe a platform for the national convention, or to dictate to the delegates from the primary assemblies of the people. It avowed the determination of its friends to remain uncommitted and to abstain altogether from taking steps initiatory to a national whig convention, unless the condition was satisfactorily met. It was not inconsistent with Stanly's resolution, but cumulative thereto by the imposition of a condition affecting only the actors in this congressional meeting, and, impliedly, relieving them from a committal to sustain the nominees of a convention which might fail to require the same condition of its candidates. It did not dictate or seek to dictate the programme of the national convention; but merely asserted an affirmative endorsement of the "finality of the compromise" as a basis of union among the whig members of Congress. Was that improper? Can the whig members of this Congress, who can claim to be national in their feelings, unite upon a candidate on any other basis? Ought national whigs, anywhere, north or south, to agree, for a moment, to forego a point so vital to the preservation of the peace of society? We did ardently desire the whigs in Congress to adopt the proposition as a conclusion of their own, and to publish it to the country as one of the bonds of their political association. It required no sacrifice of principle—no recantation of opinion—no renunciation of error; only a determination—consistent with the noblest impulses of patriotism—to abide for the future by a settlement designed to restore peace to a distracted country and to carry into execution honestly the compacts of the constitution. We frankly state it was our deliberate purpose to announce at threshhold an unalterable determination to aid no scheme for an election associated with or allied to men whose policy was to ignore the final settlement of those dangerous and exciting questions which are embraced by what is termed "the adjustment."

With the candor of freemen we presented in the proposition submitted to the meeting the position to which we shall adhere. We rest its vindication upon the fact that it was assumed from a solemn sense of duty to ourselves and to our country; and we rely for a justification of our course in these proceedings upon the honest impulses of the people, and the patriotism of all who love the Union, and wish to perpetuate its blessings.

To assert the converse of our proposition—"to agree to disagree" on questions connected with the institution of slavery, as it is recognised by the constitution, on the fugitive slave law and the finalty of the compromise—is to open willingly the source of the most noxious agitation, and to reveal the means of assailing anew the harmony, and, mayhap, the existence of the Union. Have the dissensions of the past inculcated no moral? Shall the progress and peace of the future be marred by the renewed efforts of a fanaticism which halts at no barrier erected by mortal power, and exultingly proclaims its obedience only to a power higher than human law? Shall the ties that link the various parts of a noble country together yield to force of a demagoguism which wears the mask of liberty only to perpetrate crime; or that it may, with comparative impunity excite passion to reward ultimately a desire for self-aggrandisement? Will the whig party, *under existing circumstances*, shroud honest convictions of public duty in silence, that our candidate for the proudest honor of earth may have his opinions interpreted variously to suit the changing prejudices or prepossessions of particular latitudes? Fellow-whigs! such a policy will not—should not succeed. It is unworthy of a great party whose sentiments are conservative, and whose aim is the prosperity and happiness of the people. Its tendency is to reduce the whig party to a mere heterogeous compound of discordant sectional factions; the ballot-box to a receptacle for votes obtained by fraud upon one or other of the sections of the United States; and the Presidential election to a trial of chicanery and dissimulation among political mountebanks. We do not seek to make an injurious ascription of motive to any man or association of men; but we repudiate and refuse, for our part, now and hereafter, to lend our support to any candidate whose principles are not plainly defined, or to join in any crusade against popular rights, the honesty of politics, or the palpable interest of the country, for the purpose of achieving a temporary political triumph."

The address concludes as follows:

"It has been charged that it is our deliberate purpose to distract the counsels of the Whigs, and to create an unnecessary schism in the body of the Whig party. It has been charged that our object is to open afresh the agitation upon the slavery questions, and to create sectional strife in order to prevent a concentration of whig strength at the approaching Presidential election. It has been charged that we present insulting terms to the north by requiring the reinsertion of pledges to maintain and to enforce laws which exist on the statute-book, and which no member of Congress or political aspirant has manifested an intention to disturb. These statements, fellow-whigs, are unjust and untrue. If any schism shall occur in the whig party, it will result from the attempts of men whose present distinction is alone attributable to the success with which they have heretofore fed the flames of sectional fanaticism, and whose future hopes rests mainly upon the creation of sectional divisions. Our effort has been to induce the whigs to assume a national ground—a conservative and patriotic position—the only position upon which the statesman and patriot can maintain the harmony of these States or preserve the existence of this government.

The original compacts of the Constitution established the terms of this Confederacy, and constitute the organic law of government. After a series of years sectional disputes arose, and the Missouri compromise was made to quiet controversy relating to certain governmental powers and constitutional questions. It was faithfully executed by the United States, and submitted to by the people of the slaveholding States. After another series of years new acquisitions of territory were made—new disputes arose touching the same powers and the same questions. A new Compromise was made, whereby the balance of power was yielded by the slaveholding States by the admission of California into the Union. The slave trade was suppressed in the District of Columbia, territorial governments were erected over the whole public domain, and an act was passed to enforce the delivery of fugitives from labor. This settlement being made, has the South murmured at the law suppressing the slave trade in this District? Look upon the opposite picture. Reply to your own hearts, how has the law for the delivery of fugitive-slaves been executed? We ask merely that the Whig party shall not go behind this last settlement—that it shall nationalize itself by taking a firm and true position upon the finality of this settlement, and shall hold its members bound, without regard to former opinions, to maintain and enforce this settlement in good faith and honestly. To this end we did desire the declaration to this effect to come from the distinguished gentlemen who assembled in the Capitol, under the hope that the country would enthusiastically respond to it. We have been disappointed in the realization of our wish, and, because of the effort, we have been arraigned by anonymous employees of the press, and our motives impugned by political leaders athwart whose policy lies our own course and, as we solemnly believe, the true direction for the public good. What would be the effect of a refusal to endorse the position we have assumed? What will be the result of a *failure* to respond to the principle we have asserted? Neither more nor less than the inglorious and deserved defeat of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, because the platform of the party will be too narrow for the patriotism of the people. They will demand *one* as broad as the interests of the whole Union.

Should both of the great political parties fail to shape future party organization upon the enlarged and fair principle to which we invited the Whig meeting at the Capitol on the 20th instant, there remains but one other resort. The people will demand such an organization at the expense of existing parties, and it will triumph over both; or misled by political leaders, whose personal ambition rises above their love of country, the people will become involved in a canvass canducted by candidates whose parasites will pander to sectional prejudices, and will seek political preferment by arousing sectional passions. The next Congress in that case will be composed of men of all parties pledged to renew the agitation of questions which the 31st Congress closed with so much difficulty. The result of such a struggle human foresight cannot compass. We have believed that intelligent statesmanship, by timely action and patriotic effort, could avoid the trial and the catastrophe. We made an honest effort to point the way. We have now explained our motive and our conduct, and we confidently submit them for your judgment.

The events of the Congressional meeting of 20th April are of significant import. It does not become the undersigned to suggest your course in view of them. Our object is accomplished by inviting to them your immediate consideration, satisfied, as we are, that they will awaken your serious reflection, and guide you to such action as may be demanded by the duties to the present and the hopes of the future.

W. BROOKE, Mississippi.
JACKSON MORTON, Florida.
JOHN MOORE, Louisiana.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Kentucky.
M. P. GENTRY, Tennessee.
C. H. WILLIAMS, Tennessee.
E. C. CABELL, Florida.
DAVID OUTLAW, North Carolina.
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY, Louisiana.
JAMES F. STROTHER, Virginia.

I concur fully in the statement of facts, as well as the general positions of this Address.

T. L. CLINGMAN, North Carolina."

The foregoing, be it remembered, *comes from Southern Whigs*—from men who have been compelled, by a regard for their section and for the Union, to speak thus of their allies in the free States. This address, it is evident, was written with care and put forth only after much deliberation. Let Southern Whigs reflect seriously on the important and startling facts which it presents.

We have received no Northern Mail since Saturday last, and are consequently behind with our Congressional as well as other news.

THEN AND NOW.

During the Presidential campaign of 1844, Mr. Badger wrote for the Whig Central Commitee a long address to the people of North Carolina, the object of which was to prove that the grandfather of James K. Polk was a Tory. That address contained the following attack on James K. Polk himself:

"People of North Carolina! Can there be a question between Henry Clay and James K. Polk for the first office in the world? Henry Clay, beyond question, the first Statesman of our age and country—of the purest and most patriotic devotion to the interest of the whole Union—whose opinions have been and are avowed with perfect frankness, and for whom support is asked upon the very same grounds from Maine to Louisiana—whose services for the third of a century are interwoven with the history of the nation, and whose name commands respect in every quarter of the world. J. K. Polk, a man of yesterday—not thought of by his own party for the Presidential office, until thrust upon them by the intrigues of a faction at Baltimore—a man who is neither a Statesman nor an Orator, nor so far as we have any evidence, a Patriot—disgraced as the presiding Officer of the House of Representatives—rejected by the People of his own State as their Governor—whose past history exhibits not one single service rendered to his country, and who is now before the people without definite political opinions—the avowed advocate of no specific measures for the relief or advancement of the country—*concealing his views, if he has any, under general and evasive statements, and permitting his friends to support him upon whatever ground may seem likely to attract the popular favor of any section of the country.*"

We do not propose to defend the memory of the illustrious dead against these unfounded charges, because no such defence is needed. James K. Polk showed himself, in his day, a patriot and statesman of the first order; and his character will live and grow brighter with the flight of time. Our object is to call attention to the last lines in this extract, which we have put in italics. Gen. Scott, *it is admitted even by Whigs*, occupies the very position here unjustly assigned to James K. Polk; he is "concealing his views, if he has any," and his friends are to support him as the Whig candidate for President, "upon whatever ground may seem likely to attract the popular favor of any section of the country."

This is the "mum" policy, and nothing else. In 1840 the same party, headed by Mr. Badger, went for Harrison and Tyler "without a why or a wherefore"—in 1848 they supported Gen. Taylor with as many sets of opinions, almost, as there were States in the Union—now they are supporting Mr. Kerr for Governor, whose views are "concealed" upon the most important State questions—and the next step is to be for Gen. Scott, who is to be presented to the people under the auspices of Seward and his gang, and who refuses to say whether he is for or against a law, on the maintenance and faithful enforcement of which depends the existence of the Union.

MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL EATON.

We take pleasure in copying from the Warrenton *News* the following deservedly complimentary notice of the able officer and most excellent gentleman whose name heads this article:

"Mr. Attorney Eaton. To those acquainted with the varied attainments, both legal and literary, of this accomplished gentleman, we need not say that he discharges with marked ability the difficult and arduous duties of the important station which has been assigned him. Mr. Eaton possesses in an eminent degree a combination of virtue and talent which peculiarly fit him for almost any office within the gift of the State. His incorruptible private life, his excellent common sense, his professional acquirements, his moral firmness in the discharge of duty, and his indefatigable industry and energy all unite to render him one of the first men of his age in Carolina.

We were pleased at first to learn his appointment to the office of attorney general of the State for many reasons. We knew in the first place, that no better officer could be secured from the number of able and competent Lawyers in North Carolina; and in the second place we were sure that the people within the limits of the circuit as well as throughout the State, when they became as well acquainted as the people in this section of the State with his rare endowments and professional merit, would be inspired with admiration of him, both as a man and an officer. We are pleased to learn that he has won golden opinions from all men of all parties by his firm, able, impartial, and dignified administration of the duties of his station, and we know that he will continue to *merit the approbation* of an enlightened and moral public sentiment. Mr. Eaton has the head to perceive, and the moral courage to do what is right; whilst he possesses in his bosom a heart that feels even for those who do wrong. We learn that a distinguished gentleman of the Bar said of him a few days ago that he was, all qualifications being considered, one of the best officers the State had. This compliment, emanating from the source whence it sprung, compises the highest eulogium. We are glad to hear him spoken of in these high terms of commendation, for his worth is equalled only by his extreme modesty."

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

We are requested to state that the examination of the students of this flourishing institution will take place on the 2nd and 3d of June, and that an address will be delivered on the 4th, by Seaton Gales, Esq., on the subject of Education.

The examination of the students of the Female Institute, Belford, will take place on the 1st of June.

Ample accommodations for persons who may attend, will be provided by Dr. Earles, at Cedar Rock.

We are gratified to learn, from the Tarborough Southerner, that "the Greenville Plank Road is progressing finely." "Abont 12½ miles," says that paper, "are already completed, and they are finishing off from 3 to 4 miles per month. Timber is plentiful, and the contractors feel confident that they will be able to finish 24 miles from Greenville by the 1st of August; and the remaining 13 miles to Wilson is an excellent dirt road. Our best wishes attend them."

We are requested to state that there will be an extra train on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, on Wednesday the 12th instant, for the convenience of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The train will leave Gaston Wednesday morning and arrive here in the evening. The same accommodation, we learn, was extended to the Whig Delegates. Tickets will be issued at half-price.

We hope the cars will come *filled* with Delegates.

We are requested to state that the Wake County Agricultural Society will hold its next regular meeting in the Town Hall in this place, on Monday of the ensuing May Court, at eleven o'clock, A. M. An address will be delivered on the occasion, by L. O'B. Branch, Esq. The public may expect an interesting and instructive address.

We have received the first No. of the "New Era," a paper published in Goldsborough by Wm. Robinson Esq. It is independent in politics and Religion, and devoted to the interests of Education, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts. It is neatly printed, and deserves public patronage.

The shock of an earthquake was quite sensibly felt here on Thursday last. It was also felt in Baltimore and Washington; but we have seen no accounts of it in our Southern papers.

A new mail route has been established between New York and Norfolk per steamship Roanoke. The mail closes every Saturday afternoon, and is carried round twenty-four hours in advance of the land route.

We invite the attention of our readers to the able address of Linn B. Sanders, Esq., to his fellow-citizens of Johnston, which we publish to-day.

THE NORTHERN WHIGS.

The New York Times is one of the ablest and most dignified journals in the country. It is also one of the Seward and Scott organs for the free States, and it seldom speaks without having fully weighed and considered its words. A late number of this paper contains the following remarks, called out by the Whig caucus in Washington, which we copy for the special benefit of Southern Whigs:

"The Whig Caucus. The apprehensions expressed in the Times of Wednesday morning, in regard to the doings of the Whig Congressional caucus, were fully realized on Wednesday night. A large proportion of the Southern Whigs seceded, because resolutions pledging the Whig party to an absolute endorsement of the compromise measures and the fugitive-slave law of 1850 were ruled out of order by the chair; and of those who remained, several declared that they did so only in the hope that this decision might be reversed.

The Southern Whigs thus seem determined to force upon the Whig party, and upon the country, a *direct issue on the question of slavery*. They demand as the price of their adhesion, not a silent acquiescence, but an explicit, open, unmistakable *approval*, by Northern Whigs, of measures which they voted against, and did all in their power to defeat, at the time of their passage. Whether such a demand is reasonable or proper—whether there is anything in the condition of the country to excuse it, and whether it could be conceded by Northern men who profess any regard for principle and consistency, the country at large can judge.

The Southern Whigs apparently forget that a very large majority of their Northern brethren in Congress voted against all the compromise bills; that only *three* Northern Whig votes were cast in favor of the fugitive-slave law; that of those three members, but *one* was re-elected; that the delegation from the State of New York cast *twenty* votes against it and but *one* in its favor; that there were but *twenty-nine* votes for it of all parties from all the Northern States; that every Northern State, with the exception of Iowa, endorsed the provisions of the Wilmot proviso; and that *three fourths* of the *people* of the Northern States affirmed it by their votes in 1848, while no political party dared take ground against it. They either forget those facts, or they believe that the North is ready to *abandon* all these positions, and trample upon the principles which they then professed at their dictation, and to retain their support. No expectation could possibly be more baseless and absurd. If the Whig caucus had *passed* the resolutious so pertinaciously pressed upon them, it would inevitably have thrown New York, Ohio and the Whig States of New England into the opposition ranks. No one who understands the public sentiment and the public character of the North can doubt this fact.

The *result* of this movement it is not easy to forsee. If it shall be persisted in, *the coming contest will be mainly sectional*. It will be entirely useless, after an open rupture by the South from such a cause and for such an end, to talk about any other issues than those which grow out of slavery. The whole country will divide upon those questions; and no party discipline or hope of party spoils can possibly prevent it. Whether such a contest will tend still further to strengthen Southern institutions, to erect new barricades around slavery, and to protect still further the rights and interests of the South, the *men* of the South must judge for themselves. It rests with them to say, whether the contest shall be *national* or *sectional*. If they see fit to act with their political brethren of the North, upon such grounds as they can hold, and without forcing upon them declarations which would degrade and break them down, they can keep the canvass free from slavery or anti-slavery issues. But if they demand that the issues shall be distinctly made; that the North shall be compelled to pronounce upon the question of slavery, and that this shall be the only issue made—they may effect that object and renew all the agitations which an opposite course would at once allay. But the *result* of such a movement upon the interests of the South and the peace of the country, we fear they have not fully weighed."

The Petersburg Intelligencer, a Whig paper, takes the following notice of the address of the seceding Whigs, the substance of which we have given our readers to-day:

"The Address of the Retiring Whigs. We give up to-day nearly all the space usually devoted to reading matter to the address of the Whigs, who retired from the late Congressional Caucus. No one can read the call for the first meeting of the Whig members of Congress, without coming to the conclusion that Mr. Mangum's decision that Mr. Marshall's resolution was out of order, was an outrage upon parliamentary law, and utterly unworthy of one who has been "thirty years" in public life, and who for three years presided over the deliberations of the National Senate. The following was the call for the first meeting:

"The Whig members of Congress are requested to meet at the Senate Chamber, on Friday evening next, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, to consider of matters of importance to the Whig party.

Wednesday, April 7, 1852."

Under this call the first meeting was held; and if a call more broad and comprehensive could have been penned, we have misunderstood the force of the English language. "*To consider of matters of importance to the Whig party!*" Now we would be glad to know if any thing more important, not only to the Whig party, but to the country, could have been considered than the Compromise measures? There was reason, cogent reason for the re-affirmance of these measures; for but recently many Northern whigs had voted against Hillyer's resolution pronouncing the Compromise to be a "finality," and it was important that the Whig friends of the Compromise should know with whom they are to co-operate. We commend this original call to the attention of the Editor of the Raleigh Register, who, we are very sorry to say, seems disposed to censure the retiring Whigs for their course. The Register is mistaken in supposing that these gentlemen intended to dictate a programme to the National Convention. Their address explicitly disclaims any such purpose, and avows that the sole object was to get an expression of the opinion of the Whig members of Congress. That they had a right to make this effort, we presume none will deny. Such an expression of opinion would have gone to the country and received just the weight it was entitled to and no more. Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt. Had Mr. Marshall, and those who acted with him, succeeded in obtaining a vote favorable to the Compromise as a finality, the effect would have been most happy upon the country. It would have been a proclamation that the Whigs in Congress who are in favor of opening the Compromise question and renewing agitation, were in a minority. It would have been a death-blow to Sewardism."

A New York paper states that the Georgia State loan of $525,000 for Railroad purposes, has been negotiated in that City at five per cent. premium. The bonds bear interest at 6 per cent. payable semi-annually in New York at the Bank of the Republic, with coupons attached, and redeemable in twenty years. The principal takers were New Yorkers. These bonds were issued to equip and furnish a Railroad of 120 miles, owned by the State and extending to the Tennessee river. Including these bonds, the debt of Georgia is about three millions.

Henry Baldwin, Esq., of Tennessee, (son of the late Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court,) has been appointed a Chief Examiner in the Patent Office; and R. W. M. Johnson, Esq., of North Carolina. (a graduate of West Point,) an Assistant Examiner.

A semi-monthly line of steamers will commence plying between New Orleans and San Juan de Nicaragua, on the 1st of June, to consist of the Daniel Webster and the Pampero, of Cuba notoriety. The latter is now being refitted and lengthened thirty feet.

The friends of President Fillmore, in the city of New York, who are favorable to his re-election to the Presidency, are taking preliminary steps for a grand demonstration, to come off at an early day.

The favorable news per last Steamer has caused a better feeling in the cotton market; we raise our quotations accordingly to 7¼ and 7¾. Bacon scarce and high. The market poorly supplied with eatables.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 1st May.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Gwin asked that body to take up the bill providing for the settlement of claims which originated in the military operations in California during the years of 1846 and '47. He said he would briefly state the reasons inducing him to this motion. By this morning's mail he received a letter from Col. Fremont, late a member of the Senate, dated London, April 13, 1852, in which he states that on the evening of the 8th inst., as he was stepping into a carriage with his family to visit a friend, he was arrested by a party of Bow street officers, who were of a low order, rude and insolent; that they were accompanied by a Solicitor's clerk of the same character. No time was allowed him to collect information, or have intercourse with his friends; he was simply informed that he was arrested on the suit of unknown parties for the sum of $50,000; that he subsequently ascertained that he was arrested on liabilities connected with his military operations in California during the years of 1846 and '47; that he was confined under lock and key for twenty-four hours, and subject to the most exorbitant extortions.

He also says that he will be compelled to maintain an expensive law suit, employ solicitors and able counsel, and go through all the anxiety, delays and incidental expenses of the law, or pay $50,000. He further says he has reason to believe that this suit will be followed by many others for large amounts beyond his ability to give security, thus permanently endangering his personal liberty. Mr. Gwin said he had reason to believe that this whole proceeding was unusual, and such as could not have happened to an Englishman of character, and that it is considered by American citizens resident in London, conversant with the circumstances, not only an outrage to Col. Fremont but disrespectful to our government. He was requested by Col. Fremont to bring the subject to the notice of Congress, and, in doing so, he made this appeal to the Senate to take up the bill he had mentioned.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. Shields pointed out several defects in the bill as it now stood, and the bill was recommitted to the committee on military affairs.

The Senate then took up the non-intervention Resolutions, and after some time spent therein they were postponed till to-morrow week. The Senate adjourned.

The House, on the same day, after the transaction of some unimportant business, went into committee of the whole and took up the homestead bill. Mr. Brown spoke in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Parker, who spoke about the Presidency.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said he should not make any allusion to the presidential election, but should confine himself exclusively to the bill before the committee, and the usages of constitutional law. It was only recently that he could bring himself to believe the advocates of the bill were in earnest, and which he deemed to involve a plain and flagrant violation of the constitution; and contended that if the general Government had a right to appropriate the public lands for what might be deemed to be generally beneficial, it had a right to appropriate their proceeds for the establishment of a national bank, or for promoting internal improvements.

He denied that the government is the proprietor of the public lands, but that they still belong to the U. States; and insisted that appropriating the public domain, in the manner proposed, would be equivalent to levying a tax for the benefit of the homeless and the destitute. After commenting upon the arguments that had been adduced in favor of the bill, and explaining his views very fully, he concluded by animadverting upon the absurdity of attempting to provide in the manner proposed for the superfluous population of the country, and insisting that the amount paid by Indiana, alluded to by Mr. Smith yesterday, is an evidence of the prosperity and wealth of that State.

The committee then rose.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday the 29th, Messrs. Walker and Dodge of Wisconsin, presented numerous petitions praying grants of lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that State.

Mr. Hamlin reported from the committee on printing in favor of printing 15,000 additional copies of the report of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of mail contracts with proprietors of steam lines, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate took up the bill granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State from Fondu Lac to Janesville.

The bill was amended by adding thereto provisions making a like grant to the State of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Milwaukie to the Mississippi; and was then postponed.

Mr. Shields reported back the bill to provide for the settlement of the claims arising out of the conquest of California; and the same was ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Cass, calling for copies of the correspondence between the American Charge of Vienna with the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of the Rev. C. L. Brace, was taken up and adopted.

The deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate till after three o'clock in defence of the administration from charges preferred by Messrs. Gwin and Hunter upon the army estimates. He entered into a minute examination of the several items of the charges of extravagance, and replied to them with great particularity. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, the rules having been suspended, the homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the committee with much eloquence and fluency. He said he endorsed the action of the caucus recently held in the Capitol to the fullest extent. He traced the history of the establishment of new States, and the acquisition of additional territory, to show that a system had invariably been pursued, by which the South was degraded, from the time of the passing of the ordinance of 1787 down to the passage of the compromise act; whose institutions were thus kept within prescribed limits, beyond which they must not travel.

The doctrine of State rights, he said, amounted to this—that slavery is to be protected only where it exists. He said he would support no man as a candidate for the Presidency, who did not own himself to be in favor of the compromise measures. He went on to correct erroneous statements that had been made, as to the number of members of the whig caucus; and after a variety of other remarks, he was proceeding to advert the Christiana affair, when his hour expired, and the hammer of the Chairman fell.

Mr. McMullen took the floor, and said the bill had been so fully, fairly and ably debated, that little remained for him to say in conclusion. He then controverted the arguments that had been adduced as to the unconstitutionality of the measure.

He contended that Gen. Jackson looked forward to the time when the public lands should not be considered a source of public revenue, and insisted that the time had passed away when aristocratic distinctions existed. He attributed the opposition to the bill, on the part of gentlemen from the old States, to a fear of losing a portion of their population; but if the emigrants were to be benefitted by the removal, they should be permitted to depart, and expressed his readiness to provide for foreigners who might arrive here, and said he was too strongly grounded in the principles of Christian theology to dread an influx of Roman Catholics, who may flee from oppression to a country which offers them a home, which they would defend from the British Lion should it again visit these shores.

He concluded by referring to the political aspect of the country, and considered the time which had been spent in political disquisitions as detracting from the character of the country; at the same time expressing his conviction that the democrats had the power of electing for President one of their party, and said he would vote for no man who would not pledge himself to maintain the constitution.

The committee then rose, the chairman reported, and the House adjourned.

Accident. We learn that on Friday last Dr. Thos. Bunting of Sampson county, met with an accident which might have been of a very serious character. It seems that on that day the Doctor and some other gentlemen were gunning in the vicinity of his residence. While getting over a fence, or rather in jumping down from a fence, the gun belonging to one of the party went off, the load passing very close to Dr. Bunting, and some five small shot lodging in his right arm just above the wrist. The wound is not in any dangerous way, but still subjects the Doctor to a good deal of inconvenience. *Wil. Jour.*

Democratic Meeting in Surry.

A portion of the Democrats of Surry met at Rockford on the 26th of April, when on motion of Col. H. M. Waugh, John H. Dobson, Esq., was called to the Chair and J. F. Graves appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then briefly explained by the Chairman in an appropriate address: On motion a committee consisting of Col. H. M. Waugh, Joseph Dobson, Esq., and Paul Worth were appointed to draft resolutions, who after retiring a few minutes returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We the democrats of Surry approve of the Convention proposed to be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday the 13th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Governor, and, whereas we also approve of the proposition of holding a National Convention at Baltimore in June next, to select suitable candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy pursued by our present Governor in the administration of our State affairs, and that we recommend him to the State Convention, as a pure and faithful Statesman, and most worthy to be re-elected to the station he now fills with so much honor to himself and credit to the party.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint 13 delegates to represent the County of Surry in the proposed Convention at Raleigh, and if none of those appointed should be able to attend, that we request W. W. Holden and R. P. Dick to cast our vote for D. S. Reid as candidate for governor.

Resolved, That we recommend to the democrats of the different Counties, composing this, the 3rd Congressional district to appoint delegates to meet in a district Convention, to be held in Statesville, on Tuesday of Iredell County Court week, being the 18th day of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore in June next.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint thirteen delegates to represent the County of Surry in said district Convention.

Resolved, That while we admire the enlightened statesmanship and true patriotism of the Hon. Lewis Cass, and express our decided preference for him, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, we will most cheerfully and cordially support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whoever he may be, provided he is sound on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That it is with great pleasure we hear the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Robert Strange, spoken of as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that we recommend to our district Convention, and to the State Convention, to instruct the delegates appointed by each to the Baltimore Convention to bring his name before that body.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the democrats of each Captain's district in Surry and Yadkin Counties to hold meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a Convention to meet in Rockford on Tuesday of May Court, to nominate County Candidates.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed, under the second resolution, Richard E. Reeves, Wm. Wolffe, Lea H. Dobson, Columbus Thompson, Chas Whitlock, L. D. Roberts, Wilson Laffoon, Isaac Lowe, Nathan Nixon, David Cockerham, Lemuel B. Jones, William Hill, and Rev. John Jones, delegates to the Convention at Raleigh.

And under the fourth Resolution: Paul Worth, Adam Marion, D. M. Cooper, Charles Hill, William Haymore, Anderson Simons, I. Snow, J. Ramey, W. M. Freeman, Joseph Thompson, Moses Marshall, H. C. Bray, and Rev. Robert Welborn, were appointed delegates to the District Convention.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Raleigh Standard for publication.

On motion of Lea H. Dobson the meeting adjourned *sine die*. JOHN H. DOBSON, *Chrn.*

J. F. Graves, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Yadkin.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democrats of Yadkin County assembled in public meeting at the Court-House in Doweltown on the 24th instant.

On motion the meeting was organized by calling S. Hadley, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting Isaac N. Vestal to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, On motion the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: James Sheek, William H. Branon, Jesse Vestal, C. W. Williams, Geo. Long.

The committee having retired for a short time reported through their chairman, James Sheek, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is proposed to hold a Democratic Convention at Raleigh on the 13th day of May next to nominate a candidate for Governor; and whereas, a Convention will be held by the Democratic party of the United States in the City of Baltimore on the 1st day of June next for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President; and whereas, we are desirous that the voice of Yadkin shall be heard in said Conventions; therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this County in the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 13th of May for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, and in case none of them should attend, that R. P. Dick, of Greensborough, be empowered to cast the vote of Yadkin in said Convention.

Resolved, That his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, has administered the affairs of this State to the entire satisfaction of the people, and we cordially respond to the general sentiment expressed throughout the whole State that he should be re-nominated to the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve the Free Suffrage bill passed by the last Legislature, and now passing through the forms required by the Constitution; and that we will use all honorable means to secure its final enactment at the next session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten delegates to represent this County in a Convention to be held by the Democrats of this Congressional District at such place and at such time as may be hereafter designated for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent this District in the Convention at Baltimore; and in case our friends should fail to meet our delegates in a District Convention we desire the State Convention to supply the omission.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest the names of those able, long tried, and statesman-like Democrats, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and the Hon. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as eminently suitable to become the Democratic candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Democracy of Yadkin and Surry to hold a Convention in Rutherford, on Wednesday of May Court next, to nominate candidates for the next Legislature.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the North Carolina Standard.

In accordance with the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates to attend the State Convention: C. W. Williams, John J. Conrad, Ruel R. Davis, William H. Branon, Simon Keece, Jas. Sheek, Samuel May, Joel Hauser, John A. Davis, Richard S. Philips.

In accordance with the fourth resolution the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair as Delegates to the District Convention: Davis Long, Fred. Long, Sr., J. Steelman, N. B. Dozier, Hugh Carter, Moses Gross, Jesse Vestal, Aquilla S. Speer, Wm. R. Davis, John E. Long.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Delegates.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. HADLEY, *Chairman.*

Isaac N. Vestal, *Secretary.*

For the Standard.

It is regretted that a slip of paper containing the names of a number of gentlemen received as members of the Wake County Agricultural Society, at the last meeting of the Association, was mislaid; which accounts for their not appearing in the published proceedings. It is hoped, however, that those whose names were thus accidentally omitted, will report themselves to the Secretary or attend at the next meeting, with all others who may be disposed to become members, and have their names enrolled.

Straw plaits may be whitened by immersion in a weak solution of chloride of lime, and afterwards washing in clean water.

Fifth Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention of the 5th Congressional district, met at the Court House, in Hillsboro' on the 29th April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to nominate Candidates for President and Vice President at the National Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the first Tuesday of June next.

The Convention was organized by calling Wm. H. Lyon, Esq., of Granville, to the Chair and appointing J. M. Palmer, of Orange, Secretary.

The following counties were represented, viz: Orange, Granville, Person and Alamance.

On motion of Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., it was ordered that a Committee be raised to prepare business for the action of the Convention. The Chairman made the following appointments, viz: J. U. Kirkland and W. H. Bailey, of Orange; Thos. B. Venable and T. B. Lyon, Granville; E. C. Jordan and R. Hester, Person; and Wm. Shaw, Alamance.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

W. H. Bailey, Esq., on behalf of the Committee made the following report:

Resolved, That one delegate from each County be selected to cast the vote of this district in the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That Cad Jones, Jr., and J. M. Palmer, alternate, be appointed from Orange; J. W. Lancaster and D. A. Montgomery, alternate, from Alamance; George Williamson and J. A. Graves, alternate, from Caswell; John W. Cunningham and C. B. Winstead, alternate, from Person; Hon. A. W. Venable J. S. Eaton and James Bullock, alternate, from Granville; and Hon. Abram Rencher and John J. Jackson, alternate, from Chatham.

Resolved, That of all the great men now before the public we do heartily recommend the names of James Buchanan, of Penn., for President, and Robert Strange, of N. C., for Vice President to the consideration of the Baltimore Convention, and we do hereby instruct our delegates to use all honorable efforts to secure their nomination; at the same time we will give our unanimous support to any nominees who are for the faithful execution of the compromise measures.

The report was received and after a few spirited remarks by several members of the Convention, the resolutions were put and adopted.

On motion of E. C. Jordan, Esq., it was Resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Raleigh Standard, Hillsboro' Recorder and N. C. Democrat.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and on motion it adjourned.

WILL. H. LYON, *Chairman.*

J. M. Palmer, *Secretary.*

Democratic District Meeting.

In accordance with previous notice a portion of the Democracy of Wake Forest District assembled at Forestville on the 28th inst. On motion, the Meeting was organized by calling to the Chair Dr. W. Heartsfield, and Dr. J. B. Dunn to act as Secretary; when the following Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we view the approaching campaign as one of peculiar interest to the Democratic party,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five delegates to represent us in the approaching County Convention, and they be instructed to use their influence in securing the nomination of such men as will be best calculated to defend the cause of democracy and disseminate democratic principles.

Delegates—James A. Hicks, George B. Allen, J. H. Dunn, John P. Robertson, P. A. Dunn, J. B. Dunn and W. Heartsfield.

Resolved, That reposing entire confidence in the wisdom that shall govern the action of said Convention in the selection of Candidates, we will cheerfully give to the nominees our cordial, hearty and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this district highly approve of the able, faithful and impartial manner in which the duties of the Chief Executive of this State have been discharged by Gov. D. S. Reid, and that it has won for him our highest regards and warmest admiration; and we would rejoice to see him retained in the high office which he has filled with so much credit to himself and dignity to the State, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and their names were added to the list of delegates.

W. HEARTSFIELD, *Chr'n.*

J. B. Dunn, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED.

On the 26th April, at Woodbine, near Fayetteville, by the Rev. J. L. Michaux, Rev. C. F. Harris to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Capt. Jos. S. Dunn.

In Robeson county, on the 22d ult. by Tho. A Norment, Esq., Mr. Henry T. Pope, to Miss Harriet Moore.

In Lumberton, on Sunday evening, 25th ult., by Tho. A. Norment, Esq., Mr. Solomon Crump to Miss Emily Caroline Freeman.

In Moore county, on the 22d ult., by John McNeill, Esq., Mr. Murdoch M. Spivy to Miss Flora McDonald, daughter of Charles McDonald.

In Richmond county, on the 22d ult., David W. Sadberry of Fayetteville, to Miss Elizabeth J. Wade, of Richmond.

In Rowan county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. S. Rothrock, John Trexler, Esq., to Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. Laurence Lingle.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. H. N. Pharr, Mr. Alfred T. Morrison, of Alexander county, to Miss Louisa C. Gibson, of Iredell.

DIED,

In this City, on Monday last, William Ashley, Sr.

In Yanceyville Caswell county, on the evening of the 19th inst., Lizzie Allen, youngest daughter of Rev. Thos. S. Campbell, aged 4 years, 5 months and 23 days. Her disease was dropsy induced by a recent attack of Scarlet Fever.

In New Hanover county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders, aged 50 years, relict of the late Richard Saunders, and daughter of William Hall, dec'd.

At Masonboro' Sound, on the 25th ult., Mr. Jas. Holland, aged 53 years.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va.

Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

$50 Reward.

FIFTY dollars reward will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, of a negro girl by the name of *Caroline*, formerly the property of Dr. Josiah O. Watson. The said girl is a bright mulatto, about 24 years of age; and she has been a runaway for some twelve or eighteen months. She is supposed to be lurking in Raleigh or vicinity. Or, I will pay twenty-five dollars to any person who will arrest and confine said girl in any jail, so that I get possession of her.

JAMES M. MANGUM.

May 1st, 1852. 51—3t.

JOHNSON'S Celebrated Ice Cream Freezers, a supply just to hand.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1852. 51—

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Washington, May 4, 1852.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Rusk spoke, advocating appropriation for relief of the Collins line.

In the House, the bill to relieve Lieut. Alvarado Hunter was passed. It virtually restores him to the Navy.

Mr. Clay is sinking rapidly, and is not expected to live twenty-four hours.

The Pacific has arrived, with latest news from Europe. Cotton has advanced one-eighth of a penny, and the demand was active. W.

EGYPT'S BEAUTEOUS QUEEN,

Whose peerless charms brought to her feet the proud Conquerors of Gaul, Egypt, and Juba, received their Kingly homage with divine condescension, and as she saw them gaze in silent admiration upon her matchless loveliness, she is supposed to have remarked, Cleopatra's name shall fill the highest nich in the temple of fame; but the fair Queen never commited a more palpable error than when she imagined that her name would take precedence of those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1. Light street, Baltimore, Md.

Whose fame will as far transcend the history of Cæsar's Concubine, as the flashing genius of Metellus Cimber transcended the blunt intellect and truculent nature of the stuttering keeper of Nimrod's Hounds.

"What News on the Rialto?"

In the famous suit against Antonio the Merchant of Venice, the merciless Jew Shylock exclaimed: "If every ducat in six thousand ducats, were in six parts, and every part a ducat I would not draw them." But the

Club in North Carolina

who drew on the 10th of April, the magnificent capital prize of $50,285 Dollars! for an outlay of 40 Dollars, have already drawn on us for their easily acquired fortune.

Prizes Paid in Gold.

$50,285, sold to a Club in North Carolina.
$2g,000, sold in Crawford county, Kentucky.
$20,000, sold to a Planter in South Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Merchant in Florida.
$10,000, sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$7,000, sold to a Farmer in Pa.

Every drawing we sell the prizes.

Brilliant Schemes for May, 1852.

Date May.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$33,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	27,500	75 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
4	16,312	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,397	78 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
7	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos 18 drawn	10	43 00
10	15,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	8	30 00
11 3 of	17,716	78 Nos 16 drawn	5	15 00
12	30,909	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
13	24,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos 12 drawn	4	14 00
15	55,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	15	50 00
17 5 of	12,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
19	33,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	78 Nos 14 drawn	5	17 00
21	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
22	37,500	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
27	18,656	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	13 00
29	60,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	20	70 00
31	35,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The pur

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

FASHIONS FOR 1852.

J. J. BIGGS,

No. 10 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now opening his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of fine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Olive Cloths, for Dress and Frock Coats. Cashmarett, Drab d'Ett, and Alpaca for Summer Coats and Pants.

Plain and Figured Black French Cassamere and Doe skin, for Pants. Also, single Milled Cassamere, Plain and Figured Linen Drill. Striped Marseiles, a new article for Pants.

Vestings in great varieties, Fine White Silks, and Satins and Cashmeres for Wedding Parties, with Cravats and Gloves to match.

The above Goods will be manufactured in the best possible manner, and in every instance a good fitting garment warranted.

All orders promptly executed. No effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

☞ Don't forget to call at No. 10, Fayettevile Street, first Store above the *Burnt District*.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. J. J. BIGGS.

All Kinds of Ready Made Clothing.

A new article of Silk Coats for Summer, truly delightful.

A lot of Fine Drab, Beaver, and Black Moleskin HATS, of the very latest style. Together with a great variety of Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves of all kinds, Suspenders, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.

Having recently discovered a great improvement in "The Art of Cutting" garments, some attention will be given to Teaching the "New System" to those who wish to learn to Cut by a very simple and sure-fitting Rule. Full satisfaction given or no charge.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. 47—6t.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

PETERSBURG, April 1st, 1852.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.

1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849–'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 1852.

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852, 909—td.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of two dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*

Greenville, April 8, 1852. 46—3t.

A MAIN OF COCKS

WILL come off in Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 5th of May, between the Virginia and North Carolina parties; show 21 Cocks, $100 a fight and $1000 the odd. Ample accommodations will be provided for all persons who think proper to attend.

Warrenton, N. C., April 19th, 1852. 917—w2w.

Just in time for the Convention.

4 CASES fashionable super Moleskin Hats. Cocoa, warranted pure and of a superior quality.

Just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe Stones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1552. 49—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES now receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Land Warrants.

A FEW Land Warrants wanted, apply to

JAS. T. MARRIOTT,

Raleigh, N. C.

April 6, 1852. 43—3t.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

IN advertizing our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accomodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A LIBRARY of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our MUSEUM cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open, June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English, $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions, for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit a more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. EVERHART, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON, *Master.*

Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 916—w2m.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to

SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh,

N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as they have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.

RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,

JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vocabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners. by JAMES SEIXAS. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a correct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

Important to Bridge Builders.

ON the second Thursday in May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Bridge across Crabtree Creek, near Manteo Paper Mills, will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a new Bridge (of stone piers and wooden superstructure) across said creek.

The plan of said Bridge can be seen on application to the Commissioners.

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
KIMBROUGH JONES,
ISAAC H. ROGERS,
JAMES G. JEFFREYS,
Commissioners.

April 19, 1852. 47—td.

Register will please copy.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

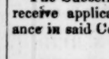
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GÆHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel	Still-cap, Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & id der, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. F nch, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO,	in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
"	" with carved ornaments, from	
	$700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO,	splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,]	450
"	" " " Gothic style,	400
"	" square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand,	375
"	" round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
"	" " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
"	" hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
"	" " " on modern legs,	350
"	" square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
"	" hollow " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
"	" square " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

"	" fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	150
"	" hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
"	" square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

"	" hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,]	275
"	" " " on turned legs,	250
"	" square " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
"	" " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo., new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Esastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining